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SEMI-WEEKLY.

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AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

Read the Hawaiian Gazette
(Semi-Weekly).

JAPAN'S TEMPLE

Curious Customs Which Prevail
at Worship.

FOREIGNERS ARE ADMITTED

Devotions Are Not at All
Elaborate.

Some Priests Receive Their Edu-
cation at European Uni-
versities.

[Special Correspondence.]

EDITOR P. C. A.—What we used to
know as Yedo in our childhood's geo-
graphies is now To-kyo, "the Eastern
Capital." The new name was given
when the revolution of 1868 had re-
stored the imperial power to the Mi-
kado, and the Shogunate, which had
made this place its headquarters, came
to an end. Kyo-to, the syllables re-
versed, is "the Western Capital," the
sacred city. When the powers of the
Daimios, the great feudal chiefs ended
with the downfall of the Tycoon, their
estates in this city were largely con-
fiscated by the new government. These
large enclosures were appropriated for
various public buildings.

Yokohama is the commercial metro-
polis. Its buildings have been erected
by the foreign residents and its affairs
are administered by a local munici-
pality in which the foreign element
has evidently the control. As a com-
mercial city, it has the appearance of
busy and prosperous industry. But
Tokyo, in its immensity and splendor,
as seen around Ueno Station, reminds
me of the East End of London. The
Imperial Palace stands within the walled
enclosure of former feudal times.
The huge gates, the wide moat, the
grassy embankments, emphasize the
military character of Japanese rule,
even in its modernized forms. The
imperial policeman with his short
sword, the tawdrily uniformed sol-
diers seen everywhere in the streets,
the cars, the places of public resort,
are in marked contrast with American
cities, where the people are expected
to take care themselves and behave
themselves.

There are in this city large temples,
but they are dirty and out of repair.
The avenues leading up to the largest,
at Asakusa, are too sacred for vehicles
of any sort, but are given up to all
manner of cheap shows, and booths for
the sale of huckster's wares. The wor-
ship is as perfunctory and heartless as
can be imagined. People are coming
and going all the time. A clasp of the
hands before the chance to call the
attention of the presiding divinity is
the first act, very much as the waiter
boys are called at the hotels. Then a
few of the smallest coin, and these are
as low value as one-tenth of a cent,
are thrown on the platform. The wor-
shiper kneels, clasps his hands, says:
"Great is Buddha," and perhaps tells
what he wants, and the whole affair is
ended. On special occasions there is
preaching, and then there are always
two sermons. The gist of these ser-
mons, from the account I heard, is
money for the support of the temple.
The old priest, who preached on the
occasion mentioned, wanted his audi-
tors to tell what they would sub-
scribe for ten years. Then to clinch
matters, he said that if they subscribed
and paid for a few years, but then died,
how awful it would be for them to pass
into the Dark Unknown with such a
burden of debt! Therefore, he urged
in conclusion, they might better pay up
the whole of their subscription at once.
The second sermon was preached by a
young priest, who had been several
years at Oxford University; and his
theme was, "How to Get into the Boat
of Safety for the Voyage of Death."

Common people might say, "Great is
Buddha," a hundred times; but people
of rank were safe, if they would say it
10 times. Yet Buddhism is not dead,
only moribund. There is much activity
in those who are religiously inclined,
and who are conservative in their hab-
its, in keeping up the old religion of cer-
emonial routine and spectacular splen-
dor. Money is required for this and
money is given freely by some people.
But in national life and character, such
religion can have little more than tran-
sient and superficial influence as things
are now in Japan.

The Buddhist priests are in bad re-
pute, because of their ignorance and
immorality; and the head of the Shinto
priesthood is said to be living a life not
in accordance with such an exalted
station.

There are redeeming features, that
may well claim the traveler's appro-
bation. There is in the western section
of Tokyo a large and well appointed
hospital, conducted under the auspices
of the Red Cross Society of Japan. The
physicians and nurses are Japanese. It
is a noteworthy fact that the head
nurse is a Christian woman, and the
nurses who are Christians are selected
for such posts as involve special quali-

fications for intelligence and responsi-
bility. There is a large school for the
young peeresses, under the patronage
of the Empress, with about 450 pupils.
The building is in its architectural ap-
pearance like a priory of old England.
There are about 40 teachers, some of
them men, in the upper class rooms,
where history, morality, Japanese lit-
erature, and such studies are taught.
There is a Kindergarten Department,
with about 60 pupils, and three Kin-
dergartners. The attendants wait until
the little ones have finished their
morning exercises, and then see them
safely home. But while the motion
songs and the marching are in recog-
nized Kindergarten style, the Japanese
themselves say there is a difference
after all in the spirit and results of the
training, from the absence of the re-
ligious and Christian element, which
is a marked feature of our Honolulu
Kindergartens. If I may criticize the
teaching on mere momentary obser-
vation of work in the class rooms, I
should say that the teachers did not
seem to know their scholars person-
ally. With us the personal element is a
marked characteristic of good teach-
ing, as distinguished from a mere per-
functory and mechanical performance
of the teacher's work.

E. W. HOLDSWORTH DEAD.

Expired Suddenly of Hemorrhage
Last Night.

Edmund W. Holdsworth, Secretary
of the Theo. H. Davies Co., Ltd., died
at his residence, Lunalilo street, near
Pensacola, a few minutes before 11
o'clock last night of hemorrhage of the
lungs. Mr. Holdsworth had been com-
plaining of ill-health for some months
past, but his illness was at no time
considered to be of a serious nature.
He made a trip to England during the
early part of the year for a change of
climate and to visit his father. He re-
turned about two months ago some-
what improved, but no means a well
man. On Friday his condition was
worse when he left the store at the
close of the day and he did not return.

Deceased was well known in mercan-
tile circles, having been associated
with the firm of Theo. H. Davies & Co.
for many years, coming out from
England when a lad and working him-
self up from a junior clerk to more im-
portant positions. He was for a time
entrusted with the purchase of goods
for plantation stores controlled by the
firm. When the Canadian-Australian
Line was inaugurated and Theo. H.
Davies & Co. became the local agents,
Mr. Holdsworth was given charge of
that branch of the business, acting as
well, in the capacity of chief correspon-
dence clerk.

Though reserved in manner Mr.
Holdsworth made many friends, and
always held their respect for his quiet,
gentlemanly manners. He was greatly
interested in art, and when the Re-
public called for designs for a series
of stamps for the Postal Department
for many years, coming out from
England when a lad and working him-
self up from a junior clerk to more im-
portant positions. He was for a time
entrusted with the purchase of goods
for plantation stores controlled by the
firm. When the Canadian-Australian
Line was inaugurated and Theo. H.
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that branch of the business, acting as
well, in the capacity of chief correspon-
dence clerk.

At the hour of going to press no ar-
rangements had been made for the
funeral, but it will probably take place
today.

Circuit Court Notes.

Henry Smith, trustee of the estate
of Richard Meek, deceased, filed his
annual accounts yesterday.

John K. Sumner, by his sister and
next friend, Martha Davis, has filed a
motion in the Circuit Court to dis-
charge the permanent receiver, ap-
pointed October 1, 1896, in the case of
the petitioner against M. F. Crandall.

An order was handed down yester-
day, confirming the Commissioner's
sale of the land in dispute in the case
of Claus Spreckels & Co. vs. Kia Na-
haole et al.

In the case of Nakahill et al. vs. the
Hilo Sugar Company, judgment was
rendered by the Court yesterday for
defendants for the costs, \$170.

Antone Fernandez has taken excep-
tion to the decision of the Court and
has filed a motion for a new trial in
the case brought against him by Man-
uel G. Silva.

Clara H. Banning and J. A. Magoon
have filed a demurrer to the bill of
complaint filed by Agawa.

The Trustees of the Bishop estate
filed a demurrer to the complaint of
Col. C. K. C. Rooke in his suit against
the Queen's Hospital and the Bishop
Estate. The demurrer is on the ground
that the complaint does not state facts
sufficient to constitute a cause of ac-
tion. The suit involves property to
the value of over a hundred thousand
dollars. The plaintiff's claim is that
under the will of her adopted father,
Queen Emma inherited the property,
which should in turn descend to her
issue. As she died without issue, the
claim is that she was only residuary
legatee and the property should revert
back to her adopted father's estate.
The case will come up in the Novem-
ber term.

The Court has ordered a note proce-
ding to be entered against Hasegawa
Sutero and I. Kimura and that they be
discharged.

A pain in the chest is nature's warn-
ing that pneumonia is threatened.
Dampen a piece of flannel with Cham-
berlain's Pain Balm and bind over the
seat of pain, and another on the back
between the shoulders, and prompt re-
lief will follow. Sold by all druggists
and dealers, Benson, Smith & Co.,
agents for Hawaiian Islands.

BAND STAND GOES

Norman E. Gedge Takes Ac-
tion.

LAW SUIT WILL BE ENTERED

Lot at Corner Hotel and
Richards Involved.

Dispute Over Terms of Lease
Unightly Fence Built Around
Band Stand.

Complications over the hotel prop-
erty seems to have arisen almost as
soon as the ink on Mr. Macfarlane's
deed is dry. It will be remembered
that the great objection to buying the
hotel was on account of the owners
of the property around the hotel set-
ting such high values upon their land.
Most of the cottages and land, on the
Richards street side, are leased to Dr.
J. S. McGrew, a former lessee of the
hotel, and by him sublet to Mr. Mac-
farlane or the Hawaiian Hotel Com-
pany.

The piece on the corner of Hotel and
Richards streets is owned by Norman
E. Gedge, Secretary of the Inter-Island
Steam Navigation Company. This is
the lot on which the band stand was
erected four or five years ago. The lot
is about 40x88, the longest end being
on Richards street. When the lot was
first leased to Dr. McGrew, there was a
nice little cottage standing near the
corner fence, and it was stipulated in
the lease that the cottage should be
turned over intact with the lot at the
expiration of the lease. Another term
of the lease is that \$25 be paid monthly
as a rental to Mr. Gedge.

When the hotel management felt the
necessity for a new band stand, Gedge's
corner was selected, and the cottage
removed to the lot maika, near the
driveway, the property of Captain
Tripp, who is a relative of Mrs. Gedge.

The lease of the corner lot has ex-
pired within the past few days, and
Mr. Gedge made a demand for an in-
crease in rental, saying that, as his
was a corner lot, it should be worth
as much to the hotel as the one adjoin-
ing, for which \$65 per month is asked.
This letter was written five days ago,
and after due consideration, Mr. Mac-
farlane wrote that he did not feel like
paying any more than the present
rental, but that if Mr. Gedge could ar-
range with Captain Tripp for a por-
tion of his \$65 each month, he would
not object to it.

This rather incensed Mr. Gedge, and
he decided not to renew the lease at
that price, and so notified Mr. Macfar-
lane. He also notified Dr. McGrew to
replace the cottage in the same con-
dition as when it was put onto the
Tripp lot. Mr. Gedge decided to go
even further than that. Rather than
have his property encroached upon he
commenced yesterday the erection of a
six-foot board fence on the two sides
of his lot, thus cutting off the corner
view from the hotel. Today, it is said,
he will enter suit against Dr. McGrew
for the return of the cottage.

The band stand will be removed to-
day to the circle between the two Hot-
el-street gates. Manager Lucas said
last night that the action of Mr. Gedge
would not interfere with the band con-
certs, and that as soon as the work of
removal is completed there would be
a grand concert and a grand dinner
given as a celebration of the event.

Mr. Macfarlane's letter to Mr. Gedge,
declining to pay an advanced rental,
was naturally accepted by the latter
as an intimation that he would not
require the lot any longer, and Mr.
Gedge acted very promptly. The Leg-
islature once passed an act authorizing
the widening of Richards street, from
Merchant to Beretania. Beginning at
Gedge's lot, there would be about 15
feet taken off, and in the widening of
Hotel street, in the same act, six feet
will be given over to the street. The
law has never been enforced, but it is
Mr. Macfarlane's intention to make it
and on the Government to have it
put into execution at once, and if he
did not succeed in buying the property
between Hotel and Beretania streets,
it was his intention to build a high
fence on the line of the hotel property,
cutting off the view of the cottagers.
By planting vines, the fence would, in
a short time, be concealed, and the
place would not be an eyesore to the
hotel guests. In this, however, Mr.
Gedge has anticipated him.

The Gedge lot was held in 1893 at
\$8,000, presumably because annexation
seemed very near. A tourist visiting
here a few months after the overthrow
made an offer of \$7,500 and was re-
fused. Since then the price has grad-
ually gone up, until now Mr. Macfar-
lane has stated it is held at \$13,000.
This price has been turned off by Mr.
Macfarlane as being excessive. What
the outcome will be is not known. Mr.
Gedge declined to talk at his residence
last night. He had nothing to say be-
yond the statement that he is building

a fence. While the work was going
on yesterday he occupied a chair in
the Hotel Stables' office, ready for im-
mediate action in the event of his men
being stopped by the hotel manage-
ment. There was a rumor on the
street last night that a building suit-
able for a Chinese laundry be erected
on the lot, but this could not be con-
firmed.

REGIMENTAL DRILL.

Large Turnout of Soldier Boys on
Makiki Grounds.

Last night was an excellent one for
regimental drill, and quite a while be-
fore the arrival of the soldiers on the
Makiki Baseball Grounds the grand
stand began filling with people. The
regiment formed in front of the drill
shed and marched out to the parade
grounds. Upon entrance the band
struck up the "Myrtle March," and the
soldier boys marched around to the
lower end of the grounds and halted.
The band took its station up near the
grand stand. Drill did not begin im-
mediately, as some of the officers were
ordered to search about and see if Ad-
miral Miller were on the grounds.
Senator Morgan, for whom the drill
was given, had telephoned shortly be-
fore the formation of the companies
at the drill shed to the effect that he
had just returned from a trip to Ma-
noa, and was all tired out. He asked
to be excused from attendance at the
drill. Admiral Miller not being found,
the drill proceeded, with Colonel Flea-
ser in command. Regimental and bat-
talion movements were creditably ex-
ecuted.

BIG STATE BALL

To be Given in Honor of
Senator Morgan.

Arrangement in Hands of Presi-
dent's Staff—Gayety Mon-
day Night.

The Cabinet has decided to tender
Senator Morgan a public reception,
previous to his departure for the
States by the Alameda, and the matter
has been placed in the hands of the
members of the President's staff to
arrange the details.

As Chief of Staff, Maj. Curtis Iaukea
will have general supervision, and
Capt. W. G. Ashley of the general staff
will attend to the decoration and il-
luminations, and in order that they
may be of the most elaborate descrip-
tion, flags, streamers and plants will
be selected from various places
throughout the city. Superintendent
Cassidy of the Government Electric
Light Station went over the building
yesterday and examined all the incan-
descent lights and wiring. Last night
the lights were turned on in the pre-
sence of the Superintendent and Cap-
tain Ashley. In order that the build-
ing may be properly lighted, it is prob-
able that several new chandeliers will
be put in the hall and additional lights
placed on the verandas.

Caterer Chapman has been instruct-
ed to provide a cold supper for 1,000
persons. The room for the punch and
soda-water will be the small one di-
rectly behind the dais in the Legisla-
tive Hall.

This is the first State ball since the
formation of the Republic, and it is in-
tended that nothing will be spared to
make it a great success. The Govern-
ment Band will be in attendance dur-
ing the evening and will furnish music
for the dance after the reception.

No special invitations will be issued,
except to the Diplomatic and Consular
Corps. The public has a general in-
vitation.

CLAUDINE SAILS.

Honolulu People Signed as Ship's
Crew.

The steamer Claudine hauled away
from Wilder's wharf just a very few
minutes after 12 o'clock yesterday
noon, showing Captain Cameron's wish
to be punctual in getting away for San
Francisco. The wharf was crowded
with people. The Claudine expects to
make the trip to San Francisco in
about nine days. Those who went up
on the Maui steamer, and the positions
under which they signed are as fol-
lows: E. F. Cameron, master; C. M. A.
More, chief mate; A. Fisher, second
mate; T. Sander, Manuel Francisco,
W. K. Harnden, D. Kawelo, Vuba, A.
K. Makama, W. P. Jarrett, Candito,
H. Wolter, E. W. Hammet, quar-
termasters.

Engineer's Department—James
Sutherland, chief engineer; James
Ward, first assistant engineer; J. Mc-
Kee, second assistant engineer; George
Kent, J. Murphy and A. Pool, oilers;
R. J. Murphy, D. Gallagher and En-
gineer Lee, firemen; John Dillon, Panto
Tennutt and Frank Thompson, coal
passers; Fernandes, mess boy.

Steward's Department—Charles
Joyce, chief steward; J. A. Koster,
chief cook; Joe Yantz, second cook;
Joseph Silva and Joseph Murphy, wait-
ers; E. H. Lomis, second steward.
Also the following: Wm. R. Sims,
captain's secretary; Charles A. Kib-
ling, purser; R. W. Atkinson, assist-
ant purser; J. K. Wilder, freight clerk;
Mrs. Charles A. Kibling, stewardess;
Mrs. A. Cameron, Mrs. Sutherland, as-
sistant stewardesses; M. T. Donnell,
carpenter; W. F. Pogue, assistant
freight clerk; May Kibling, assistant
stewardess.

AT LESS EXPENSE

Annexation Will Reduce Cost of
Dresses.

MUCH SILK MADE IN AMERICA

Customers Will Save
Amount of Duties.

Japanese Goods Will be Higher.
So Will English Made
Cloths.

"Annexation does not mean higher
prices for dress goods," said a promi-
nent dry-goods merchant yesterday,
"so men who have been holding off on
the subject, fearing that the expense
of dressing the female members of
their families will be increased may
rest easy."

"For years America has been pro-
ducing as fine quality of silk as can be
found in France, except in the surah
variety. They have not quite overcome
the difficulty which blocks the road to
success in that particular grade, but
they will in time. Nearly all the dress
silks sold in Honolulu and all the rib-
bons are made in the United States,
so that with the advent of annexation
will come a reduction of 25 per cent
in these goods. A majority of the lace
sold here, I think, are made in Amer-
ica. True, Valenciennes is, of course,
made in Europe—most of it in Brus-
sels. The progress made in these man-
ufactures by people in the United
States is, to say the least, remarkable.
Twenty-five years ago the silk indus-
try in America was in embryo, and
was begun by some ladies, who culti-
vated the silkworm as a fad. I believe
it was in 1876 that the first samples of
silk were shown. Now enough of the
fabric is woven there to supply the
ladies in the States with the materials
for their best gowns."

"Of course, European goods will ad-
vance in price, according to the Ding-
ley tariff, and I think hosiery will come
in for the hardest rap. These goods are
made in Germany, and the Honolulu
consumer now pays a duty, whether
they are imported by the dealer direct
or purchased from a jobber in the
United States. And that reminds me!
Some of the goods worn in Honolulu
suffer a double duty. Few of the retail
dealers here carry sufficient stock or
order in quantities large enough to
warrant their having an agent in Eu-
rope or buying direct from the Euro-
pean manufacturer. What is the re-
sult? Why, those who buy foreign-
made goods from the large dealer in
New York or San Francisco buy plus
the American duty and then pay the
Hawaiian duty on arrival. Buying di-
rect means the saving of one duty, but
it means, also, that he must anticipate
his orders far enough ahead to have
the goods shipped direct from Liver-
pool or Southampton, via the Horn.
With the competition of the present-
day merchants cannot pay the trans-
Atlantic and overland freights and
compete with a rival who happened to
order his goods direct."

"It may surprise some of the ladies
to know that so much of the silk they
are wearing is purely American, but it
should not prevent their wearing
dresses of that material when they are
assured that it is 'just as good' as that
made in France. I doubt if half the
'made-in-London' cloth which goes into
men's suits in the United States is
ever outside the boundaries of that ter-
ritory before it was made up. There
are grades of cloth, to be sure, that
cannot be produced anywhere so well
as in the West of England—I mean the
finer qualities of smooth-surface goods
—but rough goods, corduroys and di-
agonal are made equally as good in
the United States as in England, and
when annexation comes along, men in
Honolulu may dress at less expense
than they do now, unless they get cloth
imported from England."

"Clothing of English material and
made to order by some tailors now
costs very little more than the same
would cost in London, if made by the
average tailor. Of course, you could
not get it from Poole's establishment,
or, indeed, any West End tailor for
anything like the money, but there
would be very little difference in the
appearance of the suit if you paid a
third more for it. In view of annexa-
tion I suppose large orders have gone
forward to Europe for English, French
and German goods. Wholesale dealers,
who see far enough ahead, would un-
doubtedly order so as to save the duty,
and their profits will be handsome in
consequence. I have been told, too,
that the Japanese are ordering exten-
sively from the Japanese manufactur-
ers, and within the next few months
the duties collected on these shipments
should be very large. The United
States tariff on goods from Japan is
much more excessive than in Honolulu,
and the Japanese merchant is just cute
enough to take advantage of it."